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VOL. IX.—NO. 25. HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 17, 1899. PRICE 2 CENTS.

CRAMP'S LOCKOUT.

Reasons Therefore; What Pure and Simpledom Has to Offer.

Necessity for the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance—At the Very Time When the Class Struggle is Thrust upon the Workers, Pure and Simpledom Seeks to Conceal the Fact and Cause the Lesson to be Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31, 1899.—There is now in existence in this slow old burg what the Cramps Ship Builders Company is pleased to call a "temporary suspension," but the men "temporarily suspended" call it a lockout. Because of this, one end of this city is out of joint. Misery stares many of the men and their families in the face. Many a weakling child will die; many another child will be stunted in its growth because of the lack of proper sustenance caused by the loss of wages, during this "temporary suspension." Many a man will see the suit he intended to buy this winter go glimmering; many a wedding will have to be put off; many a man will be forced into the life of a tramp; many a family will be compelled to stint and beg because of this "lockout"—and all because the Cramp Shipbuilding Company ostensibly wishes to make certain changes in its plant, but really desires, first, to prevent a shortening of the hours of work, and secondly, but mainly, because it is preparing for the time when, pursuant to agreement with the Russian Government, it will move its plant to Port Arthur, in China, and leave the shipbuilding business in this country to the other plants of the trust—namely, Newport News, Va.; Sparrows Point, Mich.; San Francisco, Cal., and Cleveland, Ohio.

Now to the why and the wherefore of this "temporary suspension."

For some time past the men working in the yards have been talking about reducing the hours from 10 to 9, giving as their reason that as "prosperity" was now in existence therefore they, the workers, should share in it.

One way of getting their share was to not be compelled to work so long. The best way to secure the shortening of hours was to organize and make a demand. Mutterings of this were heard by the Cramps, who immediately "sacked" the men who were supposed to be the ringleaders. This proceedure seemed to have no effect, as the mutterings still continued. Then one body of men were laid off. This not having the desired effect, the company yesterday posted notices stating that "owing to necessary changes in location of machinery, reorganization of shops," etc., another and larger portion of the works would shut down until September 11th.

Whereupon the various trades are calling mass meetings, and at these mass meetings listening to "Volkszeitung" pure and simple orators(?).

A meeting of the machinists was called for last night, and the undersigned had the unenviable pleasure of listening to the "speeches."

These speeches ran the gamut, from the tragic to the ridiculous. The meeting was opened by a young man, evidently unacquainted with his job, who spoke on the "Benefits of the Shorter Workday," though in all his discourse no one single benefit was pointed out.

Soon we had the redoubtable Mr. George Chance, he of the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of H——L., who began by saying that he had "nothing against any employer who treated his men right (?); trade unions did not want to take away the profits of the employer." He then began an assault upon Mr. Cramp personally. After throwing a few shots into the said Mr. Cramp "Georgie" sank his voice almost to a whisper and asked the audience what they were going to do with the Trust. Ah! there was the rub.

"Take the Tin Plate Trust for instance, formed in December last. It raised the price of tin $1.25 a box. In July of this year the men struck for better pay, which, after a struggle of five weeks, was granted to the extent of a rise of 13 per cent." Then Chancey had a fit, and as he recovered uttered in a loud voice the words "Conditionally." "Yes," my friends, "on condition that they make—i. e., the workers make—one thousand tons per week more tin than they did formerly." Then Colonel Chance referred pathetically to the fact that next year when the men would go up again to have the wages settled the Trust would say to them: "You have made us 50,000 tons of tin plate. We have it stored away. We'll shut down and let you men wait until such time as you're willing to work for less." After some more talk about how "the union made a man a better citizen," but above all made him a "man who protected the interests of the boss, and made him careful to not attempt any attack on the boss." General Chance threw another fit and told them to join "the union, which had over 1,000,000 members, and put in the pockets of the working class over $200,000,000 every year." The trade union, and the trade union alone, he claimed, could handle the Trust. With that we could beat it. He ripped a few more slats out of Mr. Cramp, and then soaked it to the police, after which he retired in favor of a dignitary named Moore, who called the audience cowards, threw bricks at the Stars and Stripes, talked about "politicians," and wound up by telling us we let things go too easy. Then the audience retired, none the wiser for having come.

The Volkszeitung Corporation Goose:—"What I know about Trying to Capture the S. L. P."

* * *

The Largest Membership Vote—2861—, yet Recorded on an Issue Presented to the Party, Responds to the Call of the National Executive Committee, and thus Puts its Foot Down hard Upon Reaction, together with all that the Word Implies.

One man coming from the meeting said to me: "Say, that fellow Chance said the union could attend to the Trust, yet he told us how next year the union was going to be 'done up' by the Tin Plate Trust. I don't see where it works." I told him it was by me and up to him. Talk about the necessity for the S. T. L. A.! Yah, it's enough to make a man cough up his umbilical button to go to such a meeting as the one last night and hear the rot.

There was a body of men looking for information, and what did they get? Talk—and cheap talk at that.

Everyone who spoke instinctively recognized the fact that the working class were slaves, but all talked as though slavery was the right condition for the workers. Not one of them had anything to say except "organize! Organize!" and then told lies about the numbers in the A. F. of H——L.

Here are a number of men—about 5,500—of all kinds of trades, from laborers up through machinists, carpenters, blacksmiths, riveters and others, all of whom are engaged in building ships, some merchant, most men-of-war. According to an act of Congress these men must work not longer than eight hours out of every twenty-four. The "firm" is now, and has been for years, kept alive by the Government. It builds ships, owing to the greater intensity of labor required and improved machinery, cheaper than they can be built in any other country.

The "Company" sees to it also that only young and active men are employed. As soon as a certain age is reached "out you go" is the slogan.

The "firm" has grown rich and arrogant; the men who work have grown poor and timid, and all the time the "Firm" has been supported by, made rich by, and enabled to grow more powerful as the years have gone by by the labor of the men and boys who, year after year, have toiled, got drunk to overcome their weariness of body, been killed, maimed and prematurely aged. Also, and mainly, has the "Firm" become what it now is by reason of the fact that both Democrats and Republicans have vied in giving it "pap" from the Government tubs. Also has it grown great because the workers have unitedly toiled, striven and died to evolve and build up the plant, which now they do not own. Also because these same workers have voted the ticket of their master, and thereby placed the control of political power in the hands of the capitalist class.

Now, when the men begin to, in a dumb way, see that they must do something for themselves, are they given doses of wind labelled "trade unionism," which doth make their heads swim and their backs ache.

Here is a body of 5,000 men, who are as helpless as cows, because the tools they have made and must use are the property of those who despitefully use them; who are slaves, because compelled to sell their labor power to the owners of those tools, so that they may live; who are at the same time men with votes that can be cast for themselves and their class, who are able to control, with the aid of the other members of the working class in this city, the Government of the city, which Government they could use for themselves. These men have done all this, and can do what has been pointed out, yet they know it not.

They do not recognize that they have certain interests as a class—i. e., the getting as much pay for as little work as possible; whilst Cramps and Co. have certain interests as members of the capitalist class—i. e., the getting of as much work for as little pay as they possibly can, and that these interests never can be harmonized, either in shop or at the ballot box.

They do not recognize the fact that the organization of labor that sends spokesmen out who say "We have nothing against the boss as a boss" is a delusion and a snare; that an organization which professes to be a working class organization, and then tells them, who are the sport of politicians, that they must not bother with politics, is a capitalist organization and a center of treason to Labor.

They do not recognize the fact that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the only industrial organization of labor in this country that points out the fact that the workers are slaves and must set themselves free from the thralldom of the capitalist class; that the S. T & L. A. alone points out the lines on which labor can unite—namely, the lines of the class struggle—and that is backed up and supported by a political party of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party, which, when the S. T. & L. A. gains something on the economic field, secures the workers in their victory, and ever presses them onwards to the day of final victory—that day when the working class, united economically and politically, will set itself free by taking into its own hands the reins of government and organizing industry in the interest of the workers.

The men at Cramps do not recognize these facts now—but soon they will.

O. K.

Now it is Norwalk.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 12.—Last Saturday another attempt was made to suppress free speech; this time the outrage occurred in this town. Like all previous attempts to muzzle the Socialist speakers, it was a flat failure.

Comrade Jack Doran, of New York, was invited by us to address an open-air meeting. The Salvation Army occupied the field before us; they had a band playing and were making as loud a din as possible in order to attract attention. The fellow with the drum worked manfully, and when he was exhausted another brother, in a light red sweater, took his innings; he looked like an overgrown robin red-breast; he sang, or rather endeavored to burst a blood-vessel. Then followed the cornet player; and he and the drum ran a race in noise-making, the drum finishing about six laps ahead of the cornet.

When the dreadful din ceased Comrade Doran took the stand, and told of the only salvation there was for the wage-slave—"Socialism." The audience increased rapidly. He had been speaking about half an hour when the first interruption occurred. A blue-coated limb of the law appeared, and told us we were raising a disturbance, and told us to move. We refused to do so, and he left us. Ten minutes later another streak of blue arrived; he threatened to arrest us if we continued speaking. We told him the constitution guaranteed us free speech, and we would continue the meeting; thereupon Comrade Doran was seized by the coat collar, taken from the soapbox, and marched to the lock-up. By this time the number of people had increased to about 400, they gave three rattling cheers for the S. L. P., and the procession started. Along the route, the number of people rapidly increased. The policeman said we were trying to make a chump out of him.

When we reached the police station, the road and sidewalks were packed with a howling mass of humanity. The cells were in the basement. Doran was placed in one, and felt like a canary in a bird cage. Meanwhile the people outside took turns at peeping through the basement window and shouting words of encouragement to him, while he, to pass the time, sat down upon the wooden bench and amused himself by whistling, "Oh! Mr. Johnson, turn me loose."

When Mayor Coburn arrived, the policeman, who had said that he arrested Doran by order of the Mayor, was given the lie direct by the Mayor. After a short argument, Doran was released, and received with cheers.

We called upon all assembled to accompany us to the S. L. P. headquarters and we marched away triumphantly. We packed the headquarters with an enthusiastic audience, who remained to the end, and we closed the meeting with three cheers for the S. L. P. The Comrades were delighted at their victory, and they will hold another meeting on the same spot next Saturday.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can aord to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23rd st., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

LATEST INVENTION.

Economy to be Attended to in Settling Strikes.

An Automobile that is Expected to Supplant Police and Militia—It can be Trained to Make "Sudden Spirited Attacks"—Moves Like a Deadly Cannon Ball.—"Particularly Effective in Municipalities."

The capitalist class is getting down to business.

As individuals, the capitalists are interested in their factories, and it is their effort to have the factories run economically—that is, to get the maximum of work out of their employees with a minimum of wages and other expenses. "Economy" is the watchword, and anything that makes more economy possible is always welcomed with joy, whether it be a new machine or some method by which the employees can be made to get a hustle on themselves.

As a class, the capitalists are running the government. They need the machinery of government as an aid to their factories—they need the courts to construe the laws their way, and they need the army to murder strikers. And this murdering strikers and other hostile persons is usually an expensive process. It requires policemen, and militia, and often the regular army before the "rioters" are brought to their senses. As the watchword in the factory is economy, so it is the watchword in the government when it is purely a matter of keeping slaves in slavery. So any new invention that will lessen the cost of "settling" strikes is welcomed with as great joy to the capitalists in the domain of the government as is the new machine in the domain of the factory.

Among the latest inventions that have been produced to facilitate the settling of strikes is the "automobile." So far the automobile has been used by the capitalists for the purposes of pleasure only, and they have been making their hundred mile runs all over the world. But now Major R. P. Davidson, of the Northwestern Military Academy of Illinois, has brought his murderous instincts to work in a scientific manner, and has evolved an automobile that is a "fighter." It is fitted with a cannon carriage carrying a Colt automatic gun; and, according to the Washington Star, the machine "moves like a deadly cannon ball, and will be handy to disperse a mob or quell a riot." The Star then speaks of its virtues as follows:

> The automobile is capable of traveling thirty-five miles an hour. It can advance with hardly less swiftness than a cannon ball itself, make a sudden spirited attack, and then turn and be out of the way before the guns of the enemy can be brought to bear. The automobile has its muzzle always toward the enemy, and it is ready for action even while the wheels are still in motion.

With this rather imaginative introduction, the "Star" gets down to business, and observes with glee:

> While Major Davidson believes that his new machine will be of the greatest importance for actual military operations in the field where the country is rough, he suggests that its most evident use will be in the subjection of mobs and riots, where it can be brought speedily to the scene by a small number of trained men. The cost of the gun and carriage being only $1,500 will make it available for any municipality, or, indeed, for any metropolitan police force for use at such time and place as necessity may dictate.

By "mobs" and "riots" the Washington Star means labor troubles in general, and strikes in particular, and we need not be surprised in the near future to see the automobile charging down the streets of our cities belching its charge of bullets into the ranks of the working class.

J. P.

The Problem Solved!!

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 11.—Hurrah! The country is saved! The working class who have suffered so long from wage slavery, will no more, for, hear ye, it is saved. Ah! now shall the cursed system of capitalism, under which Labor is robbed of the wealth it produces, disappear for ever! From now on Labor shall have an easy time, enjoying the wealth it creates, having to divide no more with a parasitical loafer of a capitalist. All talk of an independent political class-conscious party of Labor, to fight Labor's battles, from hereafter is poppycock! The Social Problem is a thing of the past. It is solved. The class struggle is over. Labor as been recognized! Labor has been enthroned master! For know ye not that Mr. Charles Leytze, of Duluth, has been made grain inspector?!! Know ye not this creature who has less sense than the police allows, ever "looking after the interest of Union men" managed by his "influence" to be recognized so that he could see to it that Labor, although it produces the grain, yet owns nothing of it, is not cheated in any way? Oh! how his heart throbs when he thinks of oppressed Labor! And how much quicker it throbs when he thinks of the FAT SALARY and short hours which the job pays him?!!

His full name is necessary, so my fellow-workers can guard against counterfeits. Beware of imitations! He is the original Leytze, delegate to the Trades Assembly from the American Agents' Association, which Union, once sufficiently alive to obtain a charter from Sammy, is, according to undenied reports, "deader than a door nail!" Don't mistake him for E. R. Cobb (clerk of School Board, $75 per month), "delegate to T. A. from the Street Car Men's Union," because that Union, since it fought "Capital with Capital," by running against a capitalist concern—Due

(Continued on page 4.)

THE PEOPLE

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn National Secretary, at 61 Beekman St., Room 305, New York.

— EVERY SUNDAY. —

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance:

One year	$0.50
six months	0.25
single copy	0.02

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	**82,204**

Oh, Pope, had I they satire's darts
To gie the rascals their deserts,
I'd rip their rotten, hollow hearts, and tell aloud
Their jugglin' hocus-pocus arts to cheat the crowd.

BURNS.

THE PEOPLE—the honored name of the Party's national organ—continues nailed to the mast-head, despite all Kangaroo and all the "Volkszeitung" Corporation Goose's efforts.

The Tammany judge's order, obtained by the "Volkszeitung" Corporation Goose, enjoining the Socialist Labor Party from using the name, is null and void; and is treated as such.

The "Volkszeitung" Corporation Goose now declares, through its various organs, that it will not cause the arrest of the Party Officers for contempt of court because—"that would sanctify them with the halo of martyrdom," which, it declares, "is just what they are hankering after."

If, in order to "deprive the Party Officers of their hankered-after halo of martyrdom," it now waives its dearly-paid-for "legal rights," then the "Volkszeitung" Corporation Goose admits itself out-generaled.

If, however, from the start, before seeking to equip itself with the Tammany order of injunction, it never meant to enforce the "rights," thus striven for and acquired, in the only way in which they could be enforced, then the "Volkszeitung" Corporation Goose admits that it merely tried a bluff.

Either hypothesis is perfectly in keeping with the calibre of the crew that are the make-up of the "Volkszeitung" Corporation Goose.

In the meantime, THE PEOPLE'S colors continue to flutter, defiant, in the breeze, and,, fluttering, slap the "Volkszeitung" Corporation Goose alternately on both its bourgeois-vulgar cheeks.

THE PARTY'S VOICE.

The Masters—the rank and file — have been heard; and in unmistakable notes too; and through the regular channels, besides.

The returns of the General Vote, called for by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party last August 1, and tabulated on the fourth page of this issue, are of transcendent significance. They close an old, and open a new era to the Movement in America.

Upon the largest vote yet cast by the Party membership—2,861—and uttered through the unprecedented number of Party organizations—144 Sections—on an issue presented to them, the National Executive Committee is overwhelmingly upheld, and thereby, the straightforward, aggressive, relentless policy, solemnly adopted by the Party in National Convention of '96, and subsequently justified by maturing experience, receives the Party's emphatic verdict of approval.

And the demonstration was worthy the occasion.

Repeatedly has the warning been uttered in these columns: We may not be Socialists in one corner of our mouths, and sots in the other. Socialist science banks upon the Class Struggle, with all that "Class" implies, and all that "Struggle" implies. Back of both lies the recognition of the principle that material interests shape the views, and direct the actions of man in social evolution. Only those material Class Interests, that make for progress, promote the moral sense; the material Class Interests that are reactionary, create immorality. Accordingly, the Struggle of Classes, with its roots low down in matter, presents above the surface the spectacle of a conflict between Morality and Immorality, Purity and Impurity.

Such at all points was essentially the nature of the internal conflict that the S. L. P. just emerges from, victorious. The most groveling of reactionary class interests—the small traders'—gathering around them the kindred and supplementary interests of the Labor Fakir, banded themselves in a foul conspiracy to ambush the Party. Like attracts like. The foulness of the principles, of the aims, of the weapons and of the conspirators drew to them the support of whatever foul element had lain low inside, and also the applause of all the foulness outside, the Party throughout the length and breadth of the land. The foul suburbs of capitalism strained to annihilate by capturing and ditching the Party of man's redemption in the land.

Critical seemed the situation for a moment. Surprised overnight, as it were, the Party reeled; the turmoil sought to be created by the conspirators, who, of all things, avoided a verdict from the Party, and thus sought to prolong disorder, as the only waters in which they could fish, threatened to spread. The National Executive Committee stepped in with firmness; it went straight to the point; the general vote it called for was tantamont to a call: "Shall the S. L. P. live; yes or no?"

The response—from those agreeing, together with those disagreeing in manful manner, with the National Executive Committee—has been emphatic; it and its effect are well reproduced pictorially by Comrade Sidney Armer, of San Francisco, in the magnificent cartoon that adorns this week's first page.

An old page may now be turned down in the book of the Movement in America, and a new page turned up.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Says the Philadelphia "Press" with much naiveness:

The non-partisan sentiment in the election of judges is making most substantial progress in Pennsylvania.

Why, of course. Is not the whole capitalist class engaged in economizing? They try to economize in the shop, hence improved and labor-displacing machinery; as shown elsewhere in this issue, they try to economize on the methods to "settle strikes" by force; why should they not try economies in their methods to elect the machinery of the government by means of which they keep themselves on top and the wage-earners down? The capitalists should stop the farce (together with the resultant heavy expenditures) of running a double set of candidates for President, Congress and all other offices. These should all be "non-partisan," as non-partisan in appearance as they are in fact.

The "Press" little dreams what an eye-opener to the workers it is printing by making the observation which it does.

How the money-making instinct is at all times on the alert to exploit the "patriotism," together with the innocents who are thereby enthused, may be gathered from the below poem of Frances Aymar Matthews, published recently in the New York "Sun":

HIS DAILY MAIL.

On board U. S. F. S. Olympia; Bay of Naples: Lieut. Brumby loq.:

"Mail's the usual thing, sir:
I've looked it nearly through:
There are thirteen hundred letters,
An a thousand papers, too.
Shall I read the list aloud, sir?
I've condensed the usual way:
Ten towns in Oregon, sir,
Nine hundred little boys;
Five yachts, a kite, a sauce, sir,
A cocktail and three toys;
A pen, an ice cream freezer,
A tonic, and a rose;
A plough, and a potato,
A pumpkin and a hoe.
Six hundred Maltese kittens;
An oil stove, and a hat;
The newest curling-iron,
A dairy, and a bat.
A towel-rack, and scarf, sir,
A baby elephant;
Ninety-nine canaries, sir,
And one electric plant.
Three machines for mowing, sir,
A sleve, hotel, and mine;
A patent-pump and mousetrap,
A brand of clarent wine;
The newest baking powder,
A theatre and a gun;
Ten racers and one mobile,
A perfume and a bun;
A salt-works and a collar, sir,
A boy's suit, and a song;
Ten score of dogs and ponies,
A monthly and a gong.
These are the latest things, sir,
That have been named for you:
Besides, four seats of learning,
And, sir, a swivel screw.

"Then there are invitations
For dinners by the score,
And functions by the dozens,
The instant you're ashore:
The grand parade's whole programme;
In fact, each hour and day,
For full a twelvemonth hence, sir,
Is planned to make you gay!"
Great Dewey 'rose, then wavered,
His lips were turning blue?
He staggered to his cabin,
'Mid the silence of his crew.

Barring the Maltese cats, little children and the like, the bulk of the things now named after Dewey are merchandise, whose selling qualities and money roping-in powers their owners "patriotically" try to improve. Landlords, who want to boom their towns; toy, sauce and cock-tail venders; pumpkin and potato raisers; silers, mousetrap and horse-tellers, etc., etc., etc.,—the whole brigade of traffickers is in line.

It is to be hoped that Dewey sees through farce and fraud, and that, indeed, "his lips are turning blue" at the use to which he is being put.

The Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic" says that:

At a Catholic conference at Liverpool, the Rev. John Barry read a paper on "Liverpool after fifty years." He said the beauty of God's worship was forgotten in the squalor of the slums, decency in the crowded streets was was difficult, morally endangered. He saluted as evidence of the rottenness of the social system. The human race lived for the benefit of a few of its members. Much of the property in Liverpool was so constructed as to be destructive to human health and was saturated with filth. Plants and flowers would not live in these slums, but men and women had to do so. The soul of these people was crushed out and had no thirst for the higher things of life, but only for bread and beer. First make a man human, and after that, Christian.

All very true, but how would the Rev. John Barry proceed to bring about his desideratum? Of all amusements of the mind, says the poet, from logic down to fishing, there is not one that you can find as awful cheap as WISHING.

We would commission our esteemed colleague of Dublin, he being sundry thousand miles nearer, to put the question to the Rev. Father, and ascertain his answer, and let us know.

THE RECENT TROLLEY STRIKE

The Capitalist Interests of all Natures That Brought it on.

With regard to the recent Brooklyn trolley strike the following opinion of the Brooklyn "Eagle" is significant, considering the fact that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is represented by one of its directors, Seth L. Keeney, on the Board of Directors of the great "independent" newspaper in question. We quote from an article published on July 23rd, 1899:

"There is more than a suspicion that the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are glad the strike was ordered. Many men employed on the Nassau lines formerly wore Rapid Transit uniforms. When their names were stricken from the Rapid Transit pay rolls, they were received with open arms by the opposition corporation. The consolidation of the two systems had the effect of carrying back into the service of the company men who figure in its records as having been discharged. The order to strike did not discriminate between the two systems, but it was understood to be directed against the Nassau lines. One of its results was that nearly all of the men who had been compelled to discard Rapid Transit uniforms for cause refrained from reporting for duty. That is to say, the very men who were unacceptable to the company to all intents and purposes placed themselves completely at its mercy—they left its service. There must necessarily be disturbers among nine thousand men. They may be the best of servants in times of peace, but what they will do when complications come is fully understood. It very much simplifies the situation of a company to have these men eliminate themselves. In the case of the present strike that is exactly what happened. In other words the Nassau men played into the company's hands. Which explains why a prominent Rapid Transit official, after estimating the cost of the tie-up, remarked, 'IT WAS WORTH THE MONEY.'

"Another boon for which the company is probably profoundly grateful is the fact that it is guaranteed several years' immunity from anything in the nature of such a demonstration. The moral effect of this fizzle will persist. IT WILL CAUSE THE MEN TO ENDURE RATHER THAN ATTEMPT TO CURE."

It appears from this utterance of the Rapid Transit mouthpiece that the Brooklyn trolley magnates were in July, 1899, in a similar situation as at the time of the last strike. They found it necessary to reduce their labor force to a state of meekness which would cause it, for several years to come, to "endure rather than attempt to cure."

Some idea of this situation is given by President Rossiter in his annual report, just published, for the year 1898-'99. Speaking of the acquisition of the Nassau Electric Company, the elevated and other railroads by the Rapid Transit Company, Rossiter points out that "the control of practically all the street railroads of Brooklyn presents "an opportunity for great economy and increased earnings," and that from the opportunities so presented, "it would seem as if the system should be operated, including the payment of taxes, at not over 55 per cent. of the gross earnings, and this percentage should be reduced as economics are fully established. The Union Traction Company of Philadelphia operated during the year ending June 30, 1899, for 49 per cent."

In 1892, when the electric traction was introduced, the railroad companies of Brooklyn had to devote 78 per cent. of their gross earnings to the expenses of operating and maintaining the roads. During the next two years the expenses were reduced to 68 per cent. of the gross earnings. The desire for further "economies" brought on the strike of January, 1895. The labor force having then been made willing to "endure rather than attempt to cure," the process of reducing the percentage going to expenses and increasing that available as profits went on smoothly. During the business year ending on June 30, 1899, the expenses had come down to 62 per cent. An uninterrupted progress in this happy course is even more important now than it was in 1895, because the Rapid Transit Company's gross earnings have risen to over 11 million dollars, and are expected to reach 12 millions this year, while the companies involved in the strike of 1895 were doing a gross buisness of only 5¾ millions. Yet, this very course of progressive reduction in expenses was bound to produce complications and interruptions, unless something was done to pound "endurance" into the labor force. Economies such as are intimated by Rossiter, the squeezing down of expenses to 55 per cent. of gross earnings, and, if possible, to 49 per cent., as that ideal Philadelphia company has shown to be feasible, cannot be expected to go through without some objection, some attempt at opposition from the victims.

The trolley magnates knew that their "economies," as they were being perfected and extended, would breed more and more discontent, and that sooner or later there would be an outbreak. The "Eagle" reports one of the Rapid Transit directors, Major John D. Kieley, as saying, that it was all nonsense to imagine that the strike could have been averted.

If, however, the magnates considered a strike as an unavoidable incident of their "economies," they had every reason to wish it to come now rather than later, and to have it come just in the way it did come.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. is so organied that its stockholders have had to take out all the benefits of its accomplishments in waiting. While the actual profits resulting from the operation of the roads controlled by the Rapid Transit Co. have been considerable every year, rising from $2,003,000 for the first year (1895-'96) to $2,740,000 for the year just ended, there has never been a cent of dividend distributed among its stockholders. In spite of this fact the stock of the company advanced from its modest initial price of 18 dollars for a 100 dollar share to the extraordinary figure of 137 dollars per share, which was reached towards the end of March, 1899, when the acquisition of the Nassau lines and of the Elevated systems was announced as having been perfected. This was an unnatural boom for capital stock that never yielded consisted wholly in the prospect of future dividends. The boom could not last. The men who had worked it up knew it must suffer somewhat of a collapse, as soon as others would understand, as the "insiders" did, that the great consolidation movement did not mean immediate dividends. The situation was peculiarly favorable for a speculation of the men in control in their own stock. And such an operation apparently did take place. While the Rapid Transit boomers seemed to be buying, they were really selling their stock as fast as they could without breaking the price. And after selling for over $130 the shares that had not been worth half as much a few months before, they reversed their operation, so that they might buy back at low prices what they sold at boom figures.

Of course, the men identified with the management could not openly assist in breaking down their own stock. They had to engage other people to make the attack in the guise of antagonists. This disguised campaign began about May 7, when the papers announced that James R. Keene had started in to "pound" down the Flower stock, particularly Brooklyn Rapid Transit shares.

It is evident that such a stock operation would be materially aided by a strike, and it is clear why a broker who was trying to get holders of Rapid Transit stock to sell it at low prices, why he should interest himself in bringing the strike about. It has been reported that James R. Keene contributed $1,000 to the labor leaders who were organizing the strike.

In his campaign, which seemed to be directed against the leading trolley interests, but was really carried on in their behalf, Keene had the important co-operation of Albert L. Johnson. Albert L. Johnson made the last Brooklyn trolley strike.

Johnson caused the following tale to be spread among those trolleymen who had until recently been his employees on the Nassau lines: That he and Keene were about to get possession of a controlling portion of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, that they were acting on behalf of the Belmont and Vanderbilt interests, that they were sure to secure all the stock they wanted if the strike would last but 48 hours. Johnson wanted his old employees to understand that those who would "act as union men" and strike, would be taken care of after he was in control of the road again, while the scabs would be "dumped," as one of Johnson's agents expressed it.

Many of the men on the old Nassau lines allowed themselves to be misled or bullied by Johnson's strike talk, although it was palpably fakish. What nonsense, to think of the Vanderbilts going to so much trouble for the purpose of overthrowing Rossiter! The Vanderbilts put Rossiter in his present place. He is the brother of the treasurer of the New York Central, and was the Assistant Superintendent of the Western Division of that road at the time he was called to the presidency of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He was called there as the representative of the Vanderbilt interests, just as T. S. Williams, Flower's former private secretary, was made secretary and treasurer of the company to represent the Flower interests.

Johnson's statement was absolutely fraudulent in making the claim that, by acquiring the majority of the Rapid Transit stock he or his backers could immediately change the management of the company. The fact is that all the Rapid Transit stock is subject to a voting trust established in 1895, by which Flower, Brady and Olcott were given the right to vote the whole stock for five years. No sale of stock can, therefore, affect the control of the company until 1900.

But the trolleymen on the Nassau lines were taken in by Johnson's "bluff," and they organized and struck under the same old incompetent and corrupt K. of L. leadership. That was the leadership which Johnson wanted, and that was the leadership which Rossiter wanted, into whose hands Johnson was playing.

A few weeks before the recent strike took place, a conference of trolleymen was held in South Brooklyn, which was attended by representatives of the Socialist Trades & Labor Alliance, and also by Daniel McAvoy, one of the K. of L. organizers. The Socialists on that occasion warned strenuously against a strike of the trolleymen at that time and on the old trade union or K. of L. lines. They showed that a strike, as proposed by the K. of L., would be even more of a failure than in 1895, because firstly, the company would more easily find scabs; secondly, because the trolley magnates controlled even more thoroughly all the government powers, and would use them more recklessly against the trolleymen; thirdly, because the time of the year, being four months removed from Election Day, was favorable to such abuse of political power; and fourthly, because the trolleymen were not properly educated and organized for such a contest. The Socialists recommended, instead of an immediate strike, that the trolleymen organize and educate themselves on the lines of the Socialist Trades & Labor Alliance, and being thus prepared to fight the political tactics of the trolley magnates with Socialist labor politics, choose the campaign time as the best time for going into a struggle.

McAvoy offered the well-known, stale objections to this policy. He opposed particularly the introduction of politics into the organization.

The Socialists then showed that no labor organization could steer clear of politics; where Socialist politics were excluded the organization was sure to be used in the interest of capitalist politics, office-seeking and political trading by the leaders were inevitable. The S. T. & L. A. had eliminated that sort of thing by disqualifying for office any one affiliated with any of the capitalist parties. Unless this was done, the organization would be always subject to capitalist influences, and any honest activity become impossible. The conduct of D. A. 75 with regard to the ten-hour law was pointed out as an example. A committee of the D. A. called on the District Attorney, and then allowed the false impression to be spread through the press that the railroads had been compelled to obey the law, and a great victory had been won. The trouble was that that committee contained such men as Patrick Collins, an office-seeker, and James Pines, an enrolled member of the Democratic party, both of whom were thinking more of their political careers than of the interests of the trolleymen.

at all to the taste of the K. of L. leaders. McAvoy, Pines, Parsons (a notorious trader in labor votes for the Republican party) preferred to do the capitalists' bidding. They took $1,000 from Capitalist Keene and $500 from Capitalist Johnson, and brought on the strike just as Keene and Johnson and Rossiter wanted it.

The outcome is known. It has confirmed in every respect the warning of the Socialists. Many hundreds of trolley workers are paying dearly for not heeding the lessons of experience. Let them now take care and by a sound organiation guard against being led again into the capitalists' shambles. The Rapid Transit official whom the "Eagle" quotes said: "It was worth the money." If the trolleymen profit from this latest lesson, they may too say: "It was worth the cost."

A Politian Worried.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 9.—Our "legal" Labor Day has come and gone, and but for one little incident was a complete success at this place, from the viewpoint of our masters and their willing tools, their fakirs.

The laborers of this town were recently organized in the A. F. of L., and of course took advantage of "Labor Day" to show to the world what an abundance of good things they could produce, and the fraction of these good things which they were satisfied to receive as wages.

After a hard march, they proceeded to the City Park—for what? To be taught PATRIOTISM, FLAGISM, "AMERICANISM," and everything else except the one thing they ought to know: their class interests, in short, SOCIALISM.

The principal speaker, a sleek Democratic politician, was flanked by a capitalistic Republican preacher (and social success), their leaders and a few "prominent" citizens. At first he went into raptures over "our" great country, the "land of the free and the home of the brave, and the asylum for the oppressed of every land." Then he proceeded to contradict himself by saying that there were too many laborers in this country, and we must stop immigration. He declared there WAS a labor question, that there always had been, and that it MUST be settled; that labor had as good a right as capital. In less than two minutes, he said there never was a labor question, and it never would be settled, that the people were not satisfied to-day with what they had yesterday, that they continually wanted better and that was the cause of their unrest. In another minute he said there were THREE ways to settle the labor question.

1st. By co-operation, laborers could buy factories and operate them.

2nd. By profit-sharing, where profits would be shared by capitalists and laborers.

3rd. By arbitration.

He did not expect much from the first two methods, in the immediate future, but thought FAIR conditions could be established by the latter. He regarded it as only necessary to ascertain what per cent. should go to the land-owner for "his" land, the capitalist for "his" capital, and the laborer for his labor, and they could all live in peace.

Every party, he declared, was against the trusts; that they should be abolished at once, as they raised the prices to the consumer, and were throwing travelling men out of work. We must make anti-trust laws, said he; but he said not a WORD about those already in existence, and wholly violated by his class.

The remainder of his speech made me think of a favorite Mexican dish, the ingredients of which are salt, pepper, mustard, pepper and salt well seasoned with mustard and salt.

Such cheap flattery and bungling, jugglingas could come from no other source was served for another half hour. Honor, patriotism, Americanism, Christianity, "lawnorder," red school houses, brotherhood, fraternity, humanity, Old Glory, etc., etc., etc., were mixed, molded, kneaded, intertwined and interlaced in such a manner as to defy description.

Finally when he sank from sheer exhaustion, a Comrade asked him if questions were in order. He at first ignored the Comrade, but after, repeating the question, one of the managers asked in a low tone what the question was. The Comrade remarked that he wished to ask it in public. The manager whispered to the politician, and likely told him the questioner was a Socialist. The politician declared he wanted to hear the question in private.

The Comrade mounts the grand stand and whispered the question to him.

The politician whispers that it is an easy question.

The Comrade assured him that he would ask it in public, and does so twice in a loud voice, but RECEIVES NO ANSWER WHATEVER.

The question was: "Why are there too many laborers in this country?" It had the desired effect upon the crowd, the politician thereupon started to leave the grounds, but the Comrade called out to him why he did not answer the question. The politician said he never entered into a debate at such times. The Comrade remarked that this was not strange considering that he had not a peg to stand on in the position he had taken. The politician asked what position the Comrade took, and was answered thus: The only right position—that of a Socialist. The politician declared he was glad he belonged to the majority, as their vote was 5,000 to 1 of the Socialist. The Comrade answered he had noticed that these few Socialist votes were making quite a stir in the other camp, and that he was willing to wait till the majority were with him.

If I mistake not, this conversation was a good blow from the S. L. P. hammer upon ignorance and fakirism.

Comrades, beard the fakir in his den!

There is no other place you can show him up half as well.

C. SEAVEY.

A fifth 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means This Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.

A second 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "Reform or Revolution" has also recently left the press.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan—If I were you I would give up my activity in the Labor and Socialist movement.

Uncle Same—Why so?

B. J.—You see, it takes so long to change human nature—

U. S.—How was that again?

B. J.—It is the toughest job this job of changing human nature.

U. S.—And do you imagine that is the job I have undertaken?

B. J.—Why, of course; can you make a Socialist out of a man without first changing his nature?

U. S. takes out a field glass and looks Brother Jonathan over from head to foot; walks around him, takes an observation of his rear, his starboard and port side, lands back in front of him, puts away his field glass and remains contemplative, as if engaged in some deep astronomic calculation.

B. J.—What are you up to now?

U. S.—I had taken you for my old friend Jonathan. But after what you said about Socialists being engaged in changing human nature I concluded I must have been in error about whom I had before me, and that you must be some curiosity dropped from some wild wandering planet.

B. J.—"Curiosity"? —"Dropped"? "Wandering"?

U. S.—Tell me, did our Revolutionary Fathers go about "changing human nature" when they sought to cut loose from George III.?

B. J.—I don't know that they did.

U. S.—Have you any recollection of what they did do?

B. J.—They tried to show up George.

U. S.—They went about, didn't they, showing that George was fleecing them, that he was seeking to interfere with their opportunities to acquire and keep wealth, and that they could do better without carrying George and his Parliament on their backs than with the load. Was not that the way they went about it?

B. J.—Guess so. 'Twas so.

U. S.—And as they proved the facts and their conclusions they got a sufficient number on their side to rid themselves of the British burden, eh?

B. J.—They did, sure enough.

U. S.—Would you call that "changing human nature"?

B. J.—No! I call that very practical work, sure to be successful.

U. S.—Now, then, similarly, at all points, is the work of the modern, militant Socialist. He leaves human nature alone. Nay, he uses it. So far from trying to change it, he turns it to advantage.

B. J.—Why, that is new to me.

U. S.—I am speaking of the sane Socialists, not of the fantastics, who call themselves Socialists. The S. L. P. knows that it is human nature to hate being swindled; that it is human nature to try and get rid of animals that feed on the human body. Accordingly, the agitators for Socialism try to prove to the working class that wealth must be the product of labor—

B. J.—Of course, it is—

U. S.—And that it can't proceed from idleness; that the capitalist class is a class of idlers; that it produces nothing; that, seeing it has all the wealth in its hands, it must have spronged, and must be sponging it from the workers—

B. J.—There's no flies on that reasoning—

U. S.—That the workers can do better without carrying the capitalist barnacles on their backs, than with that load; and that to throw off the useless and mischievious capitalist parasites the workers must organize a political party, and, seeing that they are 100 to every 1 capitalist, vote the capitalists down and out, take possession of the government and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

B. J.—That is quite sensible.

U. S.—Do you call that trying to change human nature?

B. J.—No; not that.

U. S.—Do you think it requires a change of human nature to discover that a bed bug is living upon you and to smash him?

B. J.—Can't say I do.

U. S.—This being thus, you were off—as completely off as if you had burnt a hole in your shirt to imagine that Socialists are seeking to change human nature, and that that being a difficult task, Socialist propaganda is difficult. Socialist propaganda is the easiest thing whenever you get the ear of the workers. Hence it comes that the fakirs try to intercept the Socialists, and hence it comes that the fantastics and reformers, who are always criticising Socialist methods, fail.

On the Rogues' Zeitung and its Bogus People.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by William Doran, Jersey City, N. J.]

First the sneaking inuendo,
"For criticism's sake,"
Then dishonesty, suppression,
The leaning toward fake.

Aye, plain language is "abusive,"
It fits the case two well;
Conceit and spite explode in wrath,
The hammer's smash will tell.

We scorn your humbug harmony,
Your compromise with wrong;
Your boring bores from boredom, they
Have bored us much too long.

All your taxing taxed taxation,
Your trimming, petty tricks;
Ye swelled-headed, tiresome pedants,
Ye wanted? No, nit nix.

...OGRAPHIC PRINTING,

...Past, its Present, and its Future.

Prefatory.

The history of lithographic printing on a small scale, from the worker's point of view, the history of capitalist development. It is a history that is marked with mechanical inventions and improvements, that were deemed impossible and unpractical at first; and later, when in successful use, increased the worker's labor and increased his productive capacity, while, at the same time, decreasing his opportunities of employment and wages. From the hand press to the steam press, from the steam press to the rotary press, from the rotary press to the multi-color press, has this development with its successive steps, with the results mentioned and the promise of more to come. Let us review the past and present of lithographic printing, and from such review attempt a forecast of its future.

The Past.

It is about 103 years ago that lithographic printing was first discovered. As was the case with all the industrial arts when first practised, simple tools and devices were used, and the results depended mainly on the skill of the worker. Hand presses—that is, presses whose motive power was derived from the turning of a crank in the hands of the printer, and whose registering, dampening and inking processes were also executed by those self-same hands were utilized. The output of such presses was exceedingly small, varying from 150 sheets, 22x28 in size, to 400 sheets, 14x17 in size, a day, or from 900 to 2,400 sheets a week, respectively. Wages were based on the quality and quantity of the work (product) done, and varied from 18—20 dollars a week for the lower grade of printers, to 30—35 dollars, and, in less numerous cases, to 38—40 dollars a week for the finer grade of printers. It is also known that in exceptional instances as high as 80 dollars per week was received.

The Present.

Some forty years ago the steam press—that is, a press whose motive force is steam—was introduced. This press, of course, was not like the more modern press, with all its improvements. It had inking and registering appliances, but was constructed without a fly cylinder, fly sticks and a water fountain. The pressman had to wet the damper with a sponge, while a "fly" boy took the sheets off the cylinder. This press was kept running only by the incessant watchfulness and labor of the pressmen. It printed a sheet 22x28, the largest-sized hand-press sheet, and had an output of from two to three thousand a day, or fifteen thousand a week. The hand-press printers ridiculed the new invention. Some contended that it would never be successful, while the more liberal granted that it might do the coarser kinds of commercial work. Improvements were made. The No. 2 press appeared. Fly cylinders, fly sticks and water fountains were added. The size of the sheet was increased to No. 3, and the output to about 5,000 a day, or 30,000 a week. The "fly" boy was dispensed with, and the pressmen's work was lightened, as No. 2 ran more steadily and easily than No. 1. In addition to printing the coarser kinds of commercial work, the No. 2 press printed chromos, the finest kind of lithographic printings. Then appeared No. 4, which prints a 29x42 sheet; and a No. 3½, with its 30x44 (which is equal to twice the size of the sheet printed by the first steam press). Then came successively No. 4, with a sheet 36x48, or twice the size of a No. 2 sheet; No. 4½, No. 5, and finally No. 5½, which prints a sheet 42x62, or twice the size of a No. 3 sheet, and four times the size of the sheet which the hand-press printer and the first steam press could print! The latter presses—that is, No. 4½, 5, 5½—not only handle larger size sheets than the earlier presses; they in addition, because of improvements, run more smoothly and nearly all that, though of bigger build, thereby increasing the output proportionately. These presses, because of their extensiveness, are used almost exclusively in the larger and better equipped establishments; while the smaller offices use No. 3 and No. 3½ to a great extent. As regards the wages paid to pressmen to-day the following will prove instructive:

Size of Sheet.	Average Weekly Output.	Union Wages.
29x42	33 to 36,000	$26.00
30x44	"	20.00
36x48	"	22.00
36x52	"	22 60
40x50	"	25.00
42x62	"	25.00

A slight study of the above figures will show that while a No. 5½ pressman receives 5 dollars per week more wages than a No. 3½ pressman, he turns out fully twice as much work because of the difference of sheet sizes. It will further be seen that the wages of steam pressmen in general are not as great as the average wages paid the hand-press printer, while their output is more than one hundred times greater. Nor is this all. The conditions of employment to-day are more rigorous, exacting and spasmodic than in the day of the hand-press printer. No more can the printer go off on "a high old spree" and expect his "job" to await his recovery from its depressing effects. "Jobs" at lithographic printing to-day are like time and tide—wait for no man. On the contrary, there are waiting for them. The ranks of feeders and tenders, who are to the pressmen what firemen are to engineers—subordinates and assistants ranging from 8 to 11 dollars a week for the first, and from 5 to 8 dollars for the second, according to the size of press. With feeders and tenders, conditions are even worse than with the pressmen; they being less skilled, their ranks are more easily filled; consequently, they are more abused.

Such are the conditions to which the introduction of the steam press has subjected lithographic printing until recently.

The Future.

There is every probability, however, that this development is going to continue still further. There are new inventions being introduced into lithographic printing that will surpass the invention of Press No. 5½, and do it cheaper, too. First there is the rotary press (so-called because it prints the sheets in continuous rotation, thus time and power of the old cylinder press) with its use of aluminum instead of stone. The capacity of this press is 1,600 sheets, 44x64 (largest size No. 5½ sheet), an hour. This is an average increase over press No. 5½ of 30,000 printings a week, with the possibility of further additions after more extensive use. Second and last, but not least, decidedly not, is the multi-color press, a machine capable of printing from two to four colors *at one time*, from a continuous roll of paper. This will be an immense saving of labor; for under the present method, the colors of a lithograph are printed one at a time. Thus, for instance, a lithograph of four colors must pass through the press four times before it is completely printed. This necessitates the repeated setting of stones, mixing of colors, cutting, feeding, drying and handling of sheets; all of which involves considerable skilled and unskilled labor, which will be done away with, to a great extent, by the use of the multi-color press. The success of these new factors is doubted, very much doubted, by the all-wise Thomases of the lithographic printing fraternity. They say that the rotary press is little in use, and can only do inferior work. That the multi-color press will never print two or more colors at the same time, because it is impossible, "and that settles it." How like their predecessors, the hand-press printers! The fact is the rotary press is being gradually introduced into all large establishments. With its extended use will come a general knowledge of its workings, then improvements; and, finally, its employment in printing fine work. As for the multi-color press, experiments and use here and abroad have successfully demonstrated its practical character. "The American Litho. Co." ("The Trust," so-called), has, after years of experiment, in which expert lithographers, color-makers and mechanical draughtsmen took part, succeeded in devising a perfect multi-color press. It is about to set up two of these presses in its gigantic New York establishment. "The Inland Printer," a monthly typographical publication of Chicago, Ill., uses a multi-color press to print its three-color covers in type, at one printing, with such great success as to make the publishers very boastful. So the "impossible is possible, the all-wise Thomases to the contrary notwithstanding.

Conclusion.

Now, the question arises, "What do the lithographic printers, who are not all-wise Thomases, think of all this?" Has this evolution from the hand to the multi-color press no meaning for them? Do they not see therein the steps that have led to a steady degradation of their conditions? The prospect of further intensification of their labor; of greater productivity, together with still further decreased wages and still less employment? Do they not see that this development is going on under the rule of both Democratic and Republican administrations; in Free-Trade England and Protected Germany; and that, consequently, whether we have "Tariff Reform" or "Protection," their fate remains the same? Do they not see that in other trades similar developments are going on? That, consequently, they must unite with those trades, in other words, with THE WHOLE WORKING CLASS, in a new trades-unionism and a new political party, that will inaugurate a social system in which the invention and perfection of machinery will redound to the benefit of the workers, by making it collective instead of capitalist property, as at present? Lithographic printers, turn right about face! New conditions are facing you and the whole working class. You and the whole working class must meet those new conditions by new means and methods. You and the whole working class, if you would be economically free, must turn to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party; for only in them, of all trades unions and political parties, will you find the new means and methods which the new conditions demand and require.

Read and ponder over Socialistic literature. Then educate, agitate and organize for Socialism!

BROOKLYNIAN AND M. R.

New York, Sept., 1899.

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Don't write with pencil;
Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;
Don't crowd your lines;
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet;
Don't abbreviate;
Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;
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Don't take this ill.

Nothing New About Mr. Frank Sieverman, and Yet Important.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the present unpleasantness within the Party it is well that every Section and every unit should declare how it stands. Syracuse has done so. It has voted to recognize the N. E. C. elected prior to July 10th as the constitutional committee. Because of the fact that Syracuse is the banner Socialist city, the Kangaroos were anxious to have it line up on their side, and for that purpose Sieverman and Morgan visited us. Morgan received a thorough dressing, and the impression he left behind was not of the best. Sieverman spoke at two meetings, and all that he said was, as was the case with Morgan, personal abuse of De Leon and others. He expected that we would take up his case of "soreheadedness." He went back to Rochester and began (?) his career of defamation by informing the Rochester comrades that Comrade Pellenz tried to prevent him from speaking. And now, in the August 27th issue of the Kangaroo "People," he writes half a column of nonpareil lies, placing Syracuse and Syracuse comrades in a false light, that those who have endorsed the Kangaroos and are ready to go back into the Party may receive the impression that there are some strong Socialist centers with the Kangaroos. Sieverman says that Comrade Katz came to Syracuse and said to us: "You must stand with us, or you lose your legal standing as a recognized political Party in the State."

THIS IS A LIE.

I attended the meeting at which Comrade Katz spoke and also had a conversation with him before the meeting, and at no time did he use a threat of any kind, only giving a fair explanation of the trouble in New York. What Comrade Katz said had no effect on the action of Syracuse comrades, as they had determined on their course.

Sieverman takes up the speech of Comrade Corregan and by leaving out certain sentences and placing in other words conveys the impression that Corregan is against the constitutional N. E. C. and that the Syracuse comrades decided as they did because they were afraid of being denied the use of the official ballot.

THIS IS ALSO A LIE.

In opening the question Comrade Corregan confined himself strictly to the legal aspect: "It is not a question of new and old trades unionism, not a question of whether we pay the taxes, not a question of the personality of any individual or set of individuals, but a question whether we are to be a Party or a debating society. The Party is a state party and the old State Committee is the legally recognized head of the Party. The attempt made to depose them was contrary to the constitution of the Party, for the Kangaroos admit that the 'despotism' was 'revolutionary.' The old State Committee is not only the legally but the constitutionally recognized head of the Party in the State. If we join them, the other side would have to fight to get us off the ticket; if we went against them we would have to fight to get on the ticket and they would leave no stone unturned to destroy our movement. If we are for them it is for their interest to see that the movement in Syracuse grows." Concluding, he said: "If the majority decide to stand for the Kangaroos, I will feel no more bound to abide by their decision than if they had decided to fuse with the Republicans or endorse the Democrats. I will stay with the Party." This statement was greeted with applause and Comrade Corregan added: "And, evidently, I will not be alone in this matter." This latter "threat," it is claimed by Sievermann, was what won the day, but in this, as in other matters, Sieverman shows that there are a great many things about the Syracuse movement that he does not know. The majority of the comrades were determined to stand by the Party. His sinister motive is seen in taking what he says was part of the speech and failing to give the whole sentence. This is in keeping with his attempts since to discredit comrades of Syracuse by misrepresenting their action to their friends in Rochester in order to delude the latter to the destruction of their movement.

THOS. CRIMMINS.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1899.

Carl Browne "Sacrificing" Himself.

To THE PEOPLE.—For the information of the comrades in other parts of the country I send for publication this incident in Carl Browne's second tour to organize another Coxeyite army.

September 2d, Carl Browne was announced to speak on Union avenue, near the Santa Fé R.R. tracks. Several of the comrades and myself concluded to go down and hear him talk. We went, and after standing and listening to him speak for an hour and a half, one of the comrades asked if he would be allowed to put some questions to the speaker. Permission was granted.

The first question asked was: "What governs the relation between the working class and the capitalist class?"—The answer, given with quite a swagger, typical of the anarchist "propaganda of deed" style, was: "The relation is one of wages and profits." So far so good.

The next question asked was: "What power is then behind this relation in upholding the system of wages and profits?"—He then again went off in a military strain and in substance answered: "The government is supported by the military, THEREFORE the workingman must organize into military companies to march to Washington and (do what?) PETITION CONGRESS to pass an anti-trust law.

The comrade went to the meeting with no intention of talking, but seeing that Mr. Carl was wrong and our comrade being asked to explain his standpoint, he got up, explained both questions clearly and then told the audience that the working class, organized under the Socialist Labor Party, could march to the ballot box at any time and gain political control and thus also military control. All this was done in a courteous manner, and the comrade then got off the platform.

Whereupon Carl Browne got up and commenced the most vituperative, scandalous, lying tirade that I ever heard. He said the Socialist—ic Labor Party was a clique, run by one De Leon, a worse autocrat and tyrant than the czar of Russia; that the party was split up in factions; that they were paid hirelings of the capitalist class; that they were addle-pates and every other conceivable abusive term he could think of. He never attempted to answer an argument of the comrade. He claimed to be a Socialist and then said: "Socialism is a beautiful theory"—thus proving he is an ignoramus.

He claimed to be a practical Socialist—and showed by the above quoted two answers that he was a visionary and fool.

He said he was sacrificing himself (the Lord protect the workers from these "sacrificers") for the workingman, yet nominated Roosevelt "the Butcher" for president at Las Vegas, N. M., thus proving he is a knave.

So much for Browne. He is going over the country, trying to dupe, deceive, defraud and disgust the honest workingman against the S. L. P.—the only hope of the working masses.

Comrades everywhere, these are facts and are undeniable. Watch the traitor if he comes to your town. Let him be wiped out.

W. M. KING, SR.

Pueblo, Colo, Sept. 7.

Fastening Tight the Screws.

I.

Cleveland Citizen.

Cleveland, O., Sept 1, 1899.

J. Ney, Jr.

Dear Comrade:—I read your correspondence in the Heekman Street "People," which came to my hands to-day. Let me say to you in all candor that a half truth is worse than any lie out of the whole cloth. And if your conscience is guilty of telling half truth, why, then we may accept the materialist doctrin that there is no such a thing as a conscience. What I have said relative to the S. T. & L. A. I still maintain. And the facts substantiate my assertions. By the way, please read the last resolution on page 5 of our constitution. It will cost you nothing; friend Ney, do be at least decent if you don't agree with me. You know I am no sneak.

Fraternally yours,

ROBERT BANDLOW.

II.

CANTON, O., Sept. 2, 1899.

Robert Bandlow.

Dear Sir:—I received your communication in answer to my correspondence to THE PEOPLE, and will say that your answer looks very evasive, because you charge me with stating half truths, but you forget to call my attention to any specified charge I made against you. It seems to me that your letter is only a bluff, and I refuse to be bluffed in that way.

State in what way I have misrepresented you. You say that I know that you are no sneak. Your actions to my mind are sneakish in regard to Party matters. You may not think so, but if the charges are true and you give me such an answer as you did, and not point out in what I lied, or, as you put it (half lied), proves to me more conclusively that your actions ARE sneakish.

Now, Robert Bandlow, if you want to prove to me that you are no sneak, state fully in letter or through THE PEOPLE, for which they no doubt will give you space, and I am ready to accept anything, out in an open discussion in that way.

Now, I want to state again that you DID start the ball rolling by asking Organizer Erben if he had not received a communication from the Slobodin Committee. Also you charged Erben with withholding "Party communications," etc., and I will say again that you DID come to Canton and did attack the S. T. & L. A., and wanted me to start a Federal Union to capture the Canton Trades Assembly for Socialism; I also told you and laughed and said there was no Trades Assembly in Canton to capture for anything—I do not exactly remember the exact words but the FACTS REMAIN THE SAME.

You was not asked to come here to organize a Federal Union, you was not asked to deliver two speeches for the S. L. P., which you did, and this other matter was not mentioned until you brought it up yourself. Well, you had no success, even if some comrades had not sand enough to hurt your feelings along that line; I told you straight out where I stood and would do nothing along that line. These were all the charges I made against you, and now go ahead and prove otherwise IF YOU CAN.

I also wish to state that I called you a fakir because to my mind the above mentioned actions are a fakir's actions, and not a Socialist's who has the interest of the proletariat at heart.

You also advised the comrades to put up boxes in the lobbies of the hotels, and put in Socialist pamphlets, etc., for travelers, etc., thus appealing to the middle class to come to Socialism, when you have not even got the union men in Cleveland or anywhere else organized for Socialism.

The Socialist movement is a class movement, based on class interests, and must be fought out along class lines, and we have no time sentimentalizing and appealing for aid to the middle class or capitalist class. It looks to me very ridiculous of you, who have just crawled out of the confusion slough of Populism and wild cat political views and joined the S. L. P., to stand before us again not having changed your views very much since you did join on tactics etc., and try and teach the Socialists what their tactics ought to be. Talk about "Bossism," "De Leonism," etc., what are your actions proving to me more every day but a "Bandlowism" of the worst type!

Your actions as Chairman at the State Convention were those of an autocrat, of which I have been informed by Comrades from Canton who had been there, Juergens, Pfirmann, Lavin and F. Ney. Also when Kircher and Braun resigned from the State Committee and N. B. of A. respectively, who nominated both new men but YOU! And they were elected. Your smooth winning style of speaking didn't make me forget my common sense and my interest as a workingman in the S. L. P., and to try and uncover your mask; and it is coming off very rapidly. You may be unconscious of wrongdoing, and, if so, you will some day see your mistake, and if you don't you will go to the rear, to butt your head against the stone wall of fate or the TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. TO SOCIALISM. No use to tell you to break away, because you have done so already.

JACOB NEY, JR.,

1634 Hensel street.

P. S.—You say I should read the constitution of our Party on last resolution on page 5. I have read that also, but that clause is not plain and is not in harmony with other resolutions also past during that convention; it does not state what particular trade organization, but it cannot mean the A. F. of L.; it, more than likely, to be consistent with other resolutions, meant or means the S. T. & L. A.

J. NEY, JR.

Another False Report Corrected.

To THE PEOPLE.—The "Class Struggle," official organ of the S. L. P. of San Francisco, of date of August 16th, reports that Section Phoenix, Arizona, S. L. P., supports the resolution of Section San Francisco for an early convention to be held at Chicago.

Section Phoenix wishes to inform the Party members that it does not support any such resolution. A resolution to that effect was sent, not by the Section, but by an Appeal-to-Reason-Volkszeitung faction of Section Phoenix, who attempted to gain control by packing the Section à la Volkszeitung fashion, but FAILED. Section Phoenix is OPPOSED TO SUCH A CONVENTION, believing it expensive and unnecessary.

J. A. LEACH, Organizer.
Mrs. D. W. HASNER, Cor. & Rec. S'y.
Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 5.

How Things Are in Pennsylvania.

To THE PEOPLE.—The money the "Volkszeitung" have invested in Pennsylvania, trying to make Slobs of our comrades, has not netted them satisfactory results. Parker, Long and Barnes have visited Sections, lied to the comrades, pleaded with the comrades, wept for the "Volkszeitung," yet the Party membership is as firm as a rock in this State. The slaves of the mines are not satisfied with the dishwater Pure and Simple Socialism dished out to them weekly by the English edition of the "Volkszeitung." The coal miners know—even if the shysters and bourgeois of the "Volkszeitung" don't—that the best way to reach their brother slaves is through the S. T. & L. A.; an enemy to the S. T. & L. A. is an enemy to them and a friend of the capitalist class and its Labor Fakirs.

Pure and simple and now infamous Barnes has tried to confuse the members of the Party in this State by electing a Fakir's "State Committee" composed of pure and simplers, who have used the Party as a good shield to favors from their Pure and Simple organization. Now, this bluff "State Committee," as they call it, have sent out nomination papers of their own NOT containing the names of the comrades nominated at our State Convention; the letter sent with the nomination papers, says Barnes' State Committee will pay ALL expenses.

Through the mail Barnes has done his utmost to get the ear of the Party members and even non-Party members trying to sell the comrades his and the "Volkszeitung's" gold-brick; these letters are funny, every Section has received one or more. In these letters J. M. Barnes plays the part of a Moses, he, Barnes, would like to speak on BOTH sides of the present Party trouble, "which he deplores"; and if HE cannot come, then the only man that has enough brains in the "Volkszeitung" crowd, and who can think once and speak twice, H. C. Parker will do the explaining.

I wonder, but I shouldn't, why these people do not report on their work in this State. Parker has been to all but two Sections east of the Allegheny mountains.

The only Section he influenced was Bethlehem. There, through lies, he got the comrades to indorse the Philadelphia resolutions. At the following meeting, however, these German comrades did not only retract their endorsement, but sent $5.00 to the State Committee.

Scranton, the third largest city in this State, could not be entrusted to Mr. Parker; they, therefore sent a more eloquent pjuller-in. On the 13th, Mr. Fred. Long was at Scranton doing his utmost in the interest of the "Volkszeitung"; Long failed in his mission ignominiously; thereupon the goody-good, pious looking J. M. Barnes tried his hand, with speeches written for him from a Pittsburg non-Party man, as usual. He stayed at Scranton three days and went back to Philadelphia in disgust. Comrades Salupan, Gray, Dreher and others did not fall into the trap set by this infamous wretch, who can now take the medal held by Wm. Warner as being the foulest man posing as a Labor Leader. Comrade Gray asked Barnes why he was working for the "Volkszeitung"; Barnes swelled up at once; to think that a plain every-day Socialist would ask Barnes such a question! Shame on you, Comrade Gray!

The comrades think it would be a good thing to induce the "Volkszeitung" to send Morgan and the now famous Pigie among the coal miners. Send them on, Slobs; the comrades will send back the pieces.

S. T. & L. A. has been increased; we also got over 10 subscribers to THE PEOPLE in the first two weeks.

S. SCHULBERG.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 25.

"A. M. Simons, Editor," Photographs Himself Some More as a Religionist Cheat, Common and Cowardly Libeler and Sociologic Ignoramus; and Again Stumps his Nose Up Against Honesty, Manhood and Intelligence.

I.

No. 36 N. St. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
August 19, 1899.

Dear Comrade Spencer:—Yours of the 7th inst. at hand, and press of work has prevented my answering it sooner. I will take up your positions in the order you send them. In the first place the last thing Section Chicago wants is the N. E. C. or the "Call" to become the official organ. In the letters which we sent out to those Sections whom we knew to be most favorable to us we specifically asked that they not nominate Chicago as the seat of the N. E. C., and these letters can be still produced if wished. All who are connected with the paper have said from the start that they did not wish it to become the official organ as they did not wish it to be filled with party squabbles and official business but wished to retain it as a propaganda organ.

So far from our wishing to be reactionary or to modify the aggressive tactics of our party I ask you if you have ever seen in the "Call" anything that did not call for a clear-cut uncompromising fight against capitalism, no matter in what form, and we have fought every form of reform.

The first statement may account for the reason why the proceedings of the N. E. C. are not published, although as a matter of fact it was never suggested before and would, it seems to me, be a most foolish thing to do. We should not want to publish a simple duplicate of the People. Now that you speak of it, however, I should say that if anyone had spoken of it I should have opposed it, as for the last six months they have so frequently been written in such disgusting language and contained so many falsehoods that to put them in the hands of posted opponents was but to furnish them with ammunition to attack us. You do not believe that, but wait and see.

Your speaking of "legality" in connection with the squabble in New York, is somewhat laughable to those of us who know that the old N. E. C. danced on the fragments of the constitution whenever it suited them. For this we are not censuring them, as we do not believe in letting legality get in the way of a revolutionary movement. You will find that Section Chicago has as many able Socialists in it as any Section in the country and that it has no room for reactionary factions. The "Volkszeitung" element, in so far as it was an element, has been downed here long ago. We put the leader Dietzgen outside the party and whipped the remainder into submission. We have kept the Debsites down to almost nothing (notwithstanding this is their headquarters, the home of the A. R. U. and the seat of their paper), and have actually been doing this while De Leon has been scolding.

Now as to the S. T. & L. A. We believe in standing by the resolutions of the party on this subject in 1896, but do not for an instant dream that that is what De Leon has been doing. Look up the proceedings and the wording of the endorsement, and you will understand that instead of using it as the Convention decided and the referendum vote endorsed he has been doing something altogether different. Just a word on this point. I believe that a trade union should go into politics and you will find that I have been attacking fakirdom wherever it is found since I have been editing this paper and that is why I am now against De Leon. Just look over the report of the "Slatersville Strike" in the Beekman St. "People," and then ask yourself seriously if you believe there is a pure and simple trades union sheet in this country that would publish so glaringly simple a falsehood or attempt so bold-faced piece of fakirdom. Think of the unbounded nerve required to greet as a "glorious victory" a strike where the laborers were all forced to turn tramps. The same was true of the Shoenberg strike. After their "victory" every leader was victimized. Do you suppose that Sam Gompers (who is the epitome of all that is bad in labor matters) would stand that? You say that the S. T. & L. A. is here to stay. I wish I could find it. It consists almost entirely of "mixed" alliances, which are only S. L. P. Sections without the S. L. P. discipline. Here in Chicago we have the Wagon and Carriage Makers' Union, one of the largest branches of the S. T. & L. A. in existence, and one of its officers is a resigned member of the S. L. P. (how is that for legality?), it is affiliated with the A. F. of L. and is generally about as useless an organization as could possibly be devised. I should like to see it grow, but as yet it is nothing but a paper union, and I fear that the day of trades unions in a political movement is past. That is I think that concentration has reached the point where it is going to be well-nigh impossible to start a new trades union movement. I believe in trying, and here again, instead of blowing, I have been doing something. When Hickey was in this State I found out of a strike in a large canning factory (about 2,000 men) and telegraphed him to come back, went out there twice myself and worked nearly all night trying to get them organized into an S. T. & L. A. and would have succeeded but for some local troubles for which neither I nor Hickey were to blame.

But I most decidedly object to sending out organizers on S. L. P. money to organize S. T. & L. A.'s, especially when they do not succeed in organizing any, and particularly when they are half drunk all the time like Hickey, or economic ignoramuses like Keinard or Bowery bullies like Keep.

Now this is my position and I think that the time will come when you will agree with me. In the meantime the "Call" will advocate straight S. L. P. Socialism, and if the S. T. & L. A. ever furnishes any news will write that and advocate it (as we have in the past if you will look over the files). We shall not be led into fakirdom or frightened from attacking it by the fact that it is entrenched within the party, nor shall we cease to attack it without.

Yours fraternally,

A. M. SIMONS.

It may interest you to notice that the only S. T. & L. A. that has ever been big enough to be an economic factor (the Hebrew clothiers of New York) has gone over to the "Volkszeitung." How is that for clearness?

II.

P. O. Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 7, '99.

A. M. Simons, Chicago.

Dear Comrade:—I received your letter explaining your attitude regarding the "Workers' Call" and the present trouble, and I must state that you appear to have a very poor opinion of party members as weighers of evidence, for you make general accusations and fail to bring any proof or support whatever. Now you will need to BRING EVIDENCE before I can accept your bald statement 1) That De Leon is a fakir. 2) That the account of the Slatersville strike was a piece of fraud. 3) That the N. E. C. have written accounts of their sessions in THE PEOPLE which are disgusting. 4) That they have danced on the fragments of the constitution.

It seems to me there is no excuse for Section Chicago and the "Call" acting as they have done. When the Party is threatened with disruption, it is the duty of the units of the Party who wish the continuance of the S. L. P. as a political Party, to stand firm as a rock in support of duly constituted authorities—whatever their opinions might be on matters of policy. It is childish to state, as you do in August 26th issue, that you have no chance to get changes through constitutional means. You have every opportunity; we have full democracy in the Party. But, if I judge rightly, you find the Party too firmly based to be led away with your sophistry regarding "abusive language," and you do not really desire that we shall stand firm—so are lending assistance to the conspirators who have acted illegally in every move they have made. It seems to me you desire an open breach and in that way to break down all regard for constitutional means and open the way for your obscene ambitions, which appear to be: 1) The relegation of our present N. E. C. and the element they represent to the background or to the outside; 2) The abandonment of a progressive, constructive trade union policy; and, 3) The making of Chicago the headquarters of the Party, and the "Call" the official organ. Am I right? But there is where you mistake the spirit of the time-tried, old veterans of Socialism and the S. L. P. There are yet enough old terriers in the Party to keep her head "to the wind, and it will be well to remember that in thus entering the field against our constitution and Party policy, you have to deal with people upon whom your resolutions, etc., cannot be pressed without due deliberation. We must know what these facts are that you darkly hint about. If the N. E. C. have been crooked, then I say, "OUT WITH THEM IN A CONSTITUTIONAL MANNER," but you insult our intelligence by making these silly general complaints. Your leading article, talking about facts, etc., etc., is so very out of place at this time. WHAT WE WANT IS PROOF. THE PEOPLE—in criticising other Socialist papers of whatever kind—is speaking for the Party, and you are now finding out that the party is in favor of "straight talk." When the Cleveland "Citizen" is classed by you as undeserving of being called a "treasonable sheet," I must ask you "Citizen" IS TREASONABLE, and in the interest of the American proletariat THE TRUTH SHOULD BE TOLD, WHOMEVER IT MAY HIT.

Now, Comrade Simons, I desire to be fair to you and to allow for your weakness in this exhibition of petty spite, and will say that when you bring PROOFS, THAT ARE PROOFS, of the N. E. C., De Leon, Vogt or Kuhn deliberately and knowingly working against the interests of the working class, I am ready to go back on them, as I have on you, unless I am convinced by proofs of your being right. But please give us the facts; do not merely talk about them and remember that there are Party members, who, though common proletarians, are just as able to weigh evidence as the best professor in the land.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR SPENCER.

P. S.—Upon reading this and your letter at the S. L. P. Club House to-night, they say, "that's right." A. S.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

(No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.)

W. N., AND OTHER COMRADES, LYNN, MASS.—Your anxiety may be relieved. The gentleman who has owed two months ago to order 200 copies of the bogus "People," has not sent in any orders for THE PEOPLE of the 3rd instant containing the article on the Shoeworkers.

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.—The suggestion has been laid before the N. E. C.

S. L., AKRON, O.—Similar sentiments, advice and autobiographies were sent about a year ago, from another Ohio town, we believe. Our answer to that correspondent is the answer that fits your case, to wit, that, in the language of Thoreau, you should not be simply good but good for something. Be honey-sweet good simply, and you will find yourself beautifully fly-blown for your pains.

J. A., DENVER, COLO.—First let's know what "I. of F. of A." stands for.

L. B., PITTSBURG, PA.—That is a matter of little consequence. Nevertheless, as a matter of fact the "physical conflicts" commenced, not on July 8 or 10 either; they commenced on Thursday night of last March 30, at a meeting of the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association. At that meeting several non-Party members, together with some who were still Party members, but all of them labor fakirs, at a preconcerted sign made a rush upon the editor of THE PEOPLE. He was seated quietly when the assault was attempted, and the cowards tried to strike him from behind. They were, however, not yet sufficiently organized and were promptly beaten back by the comrades, Sieburg of the ex-C. L. F., among the assailants, coming off with a face as red as a double-breasted boiled lobster from the punches he got. That meeting of the Publishing Association was never adjourned in due form: it broke up in disorder.

J., NEW YORK.—There is a rude awakening in store for the well-meaning but simple-minded like you. Your salvation has to wait for the crash in your political household. Only then will you discover how the "Volkszeitung" crew has been lying to you. Fortunately, that day is at hand.

L. S. F., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Yes, we are told that English, after a fashion, is the language spoken at the Kangaroo General Committee in this city. The decision by which that is done, few, however, in the face of these gentlemen's howl for "Free Speech": The decision that English should be the language spoken forthwith, note nine-tenths of the "delegates" with paralysis of the tongue and materially interfered with the loquacy of the remaining one-tenth. Never did a decision so materially affect "free speech."—Hereby, moreover, hangs an odd circumstance. One of the counts in the Kangaroo indictment was that the General Committee insisted upon English being spoken there, while the tax-paying element, with its characteristic "Socialist logic," insisted that "Socialism being international, German should be the language spoken." ! !

C. D., NEW YORK.—Connecting with the answer just preceding, with very little trouble you could verify this statement: The Volkszeitung Germans are a libel on the German; they have done no end of harm to the German by inducing such opinions as you express, and which are gathered only from the Volkszeitung crew. Try and meet the Germans in the Party and your opinion will change.

P. P., CHICAGO, ILL.—That Max Hayes of the "Cleveland Citizen" kept his shirt on so long, was indeed a wonder. Don't you know that in '97 he resigned from the Party's Board of Appeals and otherwise got ready to move to Chicago and assume the editorship of Debs' "Social Democrat"? That gives quite an insight into the gentleman.

A. S. MALDEN, MASS.—The progressive income tax clause, in the resolutions appended to the Party platform, has no sense other than the revolutionary one. Story, the commentator on the American Constitution, observes, that "the right to tax is the right to destroy." The Party would use taxation as a means to expropriate the expropriator.

WM. M. C., COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—That letter to you of "A. M. Simons, Editor," about our "not daring" to publish Hickey's article on "Maywood," and that we don't dare, "because Hickey was fool enough to send him a copy," will pretty soon be interesting reading and help to illustrate the recklessness with which "A. M. Simons, Editor," jumps at conclusions; it will also help to further illustrate his now quite well understood mental and moral fibre:

1. Hickey never sent him that article; "A. M. Simons, Editor," is again mixing up things as usual; what he did get was an open letter from Hickey.

2. The Maywood story WILL be published; it has not been published yet simply because of its length. Its principal merit is to illustrate the utter ineffectiveness of "class conscious, revolutionary agitation" of the "A. M. Simons, Editor," stamp and style, and the utter incapacity of such gentlemen for the important work they presume to undertake. The article has great value in that line. You will one of these days days see it in these columns and appreciate it.

As to "A. M. Simons, Editor's" denial over his own signature that he suggested here the publication of religious matter for agitation, that's just what we desire so as to be able to nail so fishy-slippery an eel. The fact is here re stated. As to his other lies they are of comparative trifling nature, some must have even been positively amusing you, like, for instance, that "nearly all the Sections on the Tidal Wave List during the last three weeks are 'reorganized' Sections," and that his crowd in Chicago has 500 members, or his boyish threat in case the name of the S. L. P. is used in Illinois without his consent, etc., etc. But the gentleman is fast losing the little head he ever had. His going into prophecies and saying (on the 2nd of this month) that "in two weeks the De Leon bubble will have bursted" is a bad slip.

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Returns

On the General Vote Called by the N. E. C., S. L. P., Aug. 1, '99.

Sections.	1st RESOLVED, That the action of the N. E. C. in suspending the Sections of Cleveland, O., for treasonable conduct, appointing Providence, R. I., as the temporary seat of the Nat'l Board of Appeals, and calling for nominations for a permanent seat of said Board, be and here by is approved.		2d RESOLVED, That the course of action followed by the N. E. C., since it entered into office on March 26, 1899, and especially its stand against the "Volks-zeitung" conspiracy, be and hereby is approved.	
	YES	NO	YES	
ARIZONA:				
Phoenix	10	—	10	—
CALIFORNIA:				
Arroyo Grande	10	—	10	—
Lompoc	6	—	6	—
Los Angeles	35	2	33	—
Santa Clara County	15	3	15	—
Vallejo	6	1	5	—
Watsonville	7	—	7	—
COLORADO:				
Denver	22	—	24	—
Grand Junction	23	—	23	—
Montrose	5	—	5	—
Olathe	10	—	10	—
Pueblo	22	—	22	—
Reckvale	9	—	9	—
Russel Gulch	8	—	8	—
CONNECTICUT:				
Bridgeport	24	—	24	—
Hartford	16	1	16	1
Milford	7	—	7	—
New Britain	24	1	24	1
New Haven	32	—	32	—
New London	19	—	19	—
Rockville (Am.)	9	1	10	1
Rockville (Germ.)	15	—	15	—
South Norwalk	10	6	9	—
Stamford	8	1	8	1
DIST. OF COLUMBIA:				
Washington	9	—	9	—
ILLINOIS:				
Chicago	12	—	12	—
Collinsville	9	—	9	—
E. St. Louis	4	—	4	—
Glen Carbon	7	1	7	—
Jacksonville	14	—	15	1
Members-at-large	1	—	1	—
INDIANA:				
Evansville	8	5	8	5
Indianapolis	24	—	24	—
Muncie	18	—	18	—
Richmond	9	—	9	—
IOWA:				
Davenport (Germ.)	9	—	9	—
KANSAS:				
Pittsburg	9	—	9	—
KENTUCKY:				
Louisville	21	—	21	—
Newport	9	1	9	1
MARYLAND:				
Baltimore	7	2	7	1
MASSACHUSETTS:				
Boston	100	5	101	2
Cambridge	5	—	5	—
Chelsea	5	4	5	—
Everett	15	—	15	1
Fall River	16	—	16	—
Haverhill	8	—	8	—
Holyoke (Germ.)	7	—	7	—
Holyoke (Am.)	15	—	15	—
Lawrence	11	—	11	—
Lynn	24	—	24	—
Medford	6	2	4	2
New Bedford	14	—	14	—
Peabody	9	—	9	—
Revere	7	—	7	—
Somerville	10	—	10	—
Stoneham	11	—	12	—
Taunton	10	—	10	—
Woburn	10	—	10	—
Worcester	8	—	8	—
MICHIGAN:				
Detroit	39	—	39	—
Holland	9	—	9	—
MINNESOTA:				
Duluth	22	—	22	—
Minneapolis	12	8	3	13
St. Paul	12	4	15	1
MISSOURI:				
St. Louis	23	1	23	1
Members-at-large	2	—	2	—
NEBRASKA:				
Lincoln	8	—	8	—
Omaha	6	1	6	—
NEW JERSEY:				
Essex County	70	—	70	—
Hudson County	74	—	70	—
Middlesex County	7	3	7	3
Passaic County	53	7	53	7
Sussex County	16	—	16	—
Union County	27	—	27	—
NEW YORK.				
Albany	12	—	12	—
Auburn	10	—	10	—
Buffalo	67	—	67	—
Greater New York City:				
College Point	10	—	10	—
New York	503	11	513	8
Richmond Borough	12	—	12	—
Scandinavian	27	—	27	—
Woodhaven	11	—	11	—
Mount Kisco	7	—	7	—
Newburg	7	—	7	—
Onandaga County	21	8	18	4
Peekskill	13	—	13	—
Pleasantville	8	—	8	—
Schenectady	10	—	10	—
Sing Sing	10	—	10	—
Utica	12	3	14	—
Yonkers	31	—	31	—
OHIO:				
Akron	9	2	9	2
Butler	4	—	5	—
Canton	10	5	10	2
Cincinnati	16	—	16	—
Cleveland	26	—	27	—
Columbus	7	1	7	1
Dayton	—	14	—	14
Lima	11	—	11	—
Shawnee	7	—	7	—
PENNSYLVANIA:				
Allentown	6	—	6	—
Blythesdale	9	—	9	—
Buena Vista	11	—	11	—
Du Bois	14	—	14	—
Erie	6	—	7	—
Fayette City	8	—	8	—
Figart	7	—	7	—
Grove City	10	—	10	—
Homestead	8	—	8	—
Houtzdale	10	—	10	—
Jeannette	35	—	35	—
McKeesport	4	—	4	—
Philadelphia	56	—	56	—
Pittsburgh	87	1	84	1
Roscoe	13	—	13	—
Scranton	12	—	12	—
Shenandoah I	10	—	10	—
Shenandoah III	23	—	23	—
Stoneboro	16	—	16	—
Sutersville	9	—	9	—
West Newton	12	—	12	—
Wilmerding	15	1	14	1
Yohoghany	19	—	19	—
RHODE ISLAND:				
Burrilville	5	—	5	—
Central Falls	7	—	7	—
Cumberland	11	—	11	—
Pawtucket	10	—	8	2
Providence	52	—	50	—
Woonsocket	8	—	8	—
TEXAS:				
Austin	5	—	5	—
El Paso	7	—	7	—
San Antonio	21	—	21	—
Members-at-large	4	—	4	—
VERMONT:				
Barre (Am.)	9	—	9	—
Barre (Ital.)	29	—	29	—
VIRGINIA:				
Newport News	—	—	5	—
Richmond	9	1	9	—
Roanoke	9	—	12	—
WASHINGTON:				
Pasco	6	—	6	—
Seattle	31	—	30	—
Spokane	16	—	16	—
Tacoma	4	7	6	1
Whatcom	22	—	22	—
Woolley	8	—	8	—
WISCONSIN:				
Sheborgan	5	4	9	1
West Superior	9	1	10	—
Total	2741	119	2750	94

By Order of the N. E. C., S. L. P.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11, '99.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y.

N.B.—Of the above list of Sections, 8 have been reorganized on the ground of their either recognizing or encouraging the unquestionably bourgeois Kangaroo N. E. C., in violation of the Party constitution, thereby seeking to introduce anarchy into the Party ranks. The seven Sections are: New Haven, Ct.; Chicago, Ill.; Lawrence and Worcester, Mass.; Union County, N. J.; Cleveland, O., and Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—746 Dundas street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of September 12, with Fiebiger in the chair. In the absence of J. J. Kinneally A. S. Brown was elected Recording Secretary pro tem. The financial report for the week ending Sept. 9, showed receipts $82.25; expenditures, $26.63.

Section Duluth requested publication of a special pamphlet containing popular presentation of the principles of Socialism: laid over for consideration. The editor of "Il Proletario," the Italian Party organ, sent letter asking that organizers of Sections be advised to distribute among Italian workingmen in their respective localities copies of "Il Proletario" that will be sent to them. Section Santa Clara County, Cal., sent resolution withdrawing endorsement of San Francisco resolution calling for an early convention; the call having been issued, the Section cannot be taken off the list. The Secretary reported the conclusion of the general vote on the suspension of Cleveland, etc., and that a tabulated account of the result is ready for publication in THE PEOPLE. So ordered.

Pennsylvania State Committee reported that Barnes and Co. had filed an alleged Socialist Labor Party State ticket with the Secretary of State at Harrisburg; that objection to this will be filed and the matter contested in Court. Report from Philadelphia has it that fraud was resorted to in the gathering of the signatures and that it will be an easy matter to bring this home.

Sections Fall River, Mass., and Braddock, Pa., asked for copies of the new charter. Granted.

The following Sections reported their vote on the Pittsburg resolution and Yonkers 'amendment: Albany, N. Y.; Lawrence, Mass.; Denver, Colo.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Stoneboro, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Central Falls, R. I.; New Haven, Conn.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Union County, N. J.; Richmond, Va.; Member-at-large in Illinois casting a total of 307 votes in favor and 3 against. Sections Akron, O.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Worcester, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Pueblo, Colo.; Chicago, Ill.; Union County, N. J.; Richmond, Va.; Fall River, Mass. and member-at-large in Illinois reported their vote on Daniel De Leon for delegate to S. T. & L. A. national convention, casting 168 votes in favor and 1 against.

ALVAN S. BROWN,
Secretary pro tem.

CONNECTICUT.

August 31, 1899.

WHEREAS, The appeal of the old State Committee against the action of a traitorous majority of Section New Haven in electing a State Committee absolutely at war with the aggressive and uncompromising tactics of the Party, and which were so strongly upheld at our late State Convention, has been sustained by the following Sections: Bridgeport, Stamford, South Norwalk, Milford, New Haven (American), Westville, New Britain, Hartford, Danbury, Waterbury, Rockville, New London; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the State Committee of Connecticut do hereby affirm our allegiance to the old National Executive Committee, Henry Kuhn, Secretary, the Party papers published under their direction, and those aggressive, clear-cut revolutionary tactics that are the hope and the pride of the Party.

MYER GOLDBERG, Sec'y Com.
CHAS. J. MERCER, State Organizer.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—At a regular meeting of the Connecticut State Committee a resolution was received from Section New Britain requesting aid for their coming election, which takes place Oct. 2, 1899. The State Committee not being able to help them, it was voted to send the request to the National Executive Committee and they be requested to appeal to the Party at large by opening a subscription list in THE PEOPLE. New Britain expects to elect three more men. It was also voted that Connecticut be placed in the tidal wave column of THE PEOPLE.

MEYER GOLDBERG,
Rec. Sec'y State Committee.

ILLINOIS.

PEORIA.— Section Peoria meets every Wednesday evening in the Maennerchor Hall, cor. Center and Olive streets. All readers of our Party literature are heartily invited, particularly are those invited who have hitherto been lukewarm.

KANSAS.

PITTSBURG.—Comrades: The State Committee finds itself in the dilemma of having debts to the amount of about $60.00 on its hands, and the revenue accruing to it from the sale of due stamps is entirely insufficient to meet these bills and keep up the propaganda work. We therefore call upon all friends of the cause to contribute to the extent of their ability. We have cards that will be sent on application for the purpose of obtaining and keeping record of all subscriptions. All donations will be acknowledged and receipted by the State Secretary.

E. A. CAIN,
504 N. Grand street, Pittsburg, Kans.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Since the Massachusetts State Committee became a legal committee they have acted in two capacities, one, in the legal to perform certain functions as required by law, the other as a State Central Committee of the S. L. P. organizations, to operate under the Party's constitution. Up to very recently it did not appear necessary or possible to separate this work, but the stand Section Worcester took was placing the Party's property in jeopardy. Members of the State Committee, who were not loyal to the Party's organization, were in league with the traitors, receiving communications from their friends which were not read before the State Committee, thus keeping the loyal ones ignorant of their traitorous acts, while on the other hand, if the communications received from the loyal comrades by the Secretary were read before the State Committee, it put us in a disadvantageous position, but with the reorganization of Section Worcester came the reorganization of the S. C. C. under the Party's constitution. This was decided upon at the last meeting of Section Worcester when a new S. C. C. was elected, consisting of the following comrades: John Young-John, Daniel Scott, E. S. Goochvill, F. A. Forstrom, W. J. Hoar, L. D. Usher. In the meantime the Party's property had been moved from 554 Main to the home of the Secretary for safe keeping.

The newly elected S. C. C. met at 72 Jaques avenue, Sunday, and organized with the following board of officers: L. D. Usher, Financial, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; F. A. Forstrom, Treasurer. At this meeting it was decided to hold a conference of Party members on Sunday, Sept. 24, in Horticultural Hall, 9 A. M. The work of this conference will be to do some of the work done by our old Party convention and prepare for the legal convention which is to be held on the next day following under the laws of the State. The basis of representation will be for each Section, one delegate at large and one additional for every 200 votes or major fraction cast for the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for Governor in the last election. Credentials will be furnished by the committee which must bear the signature of the organizer and the seal of the Section.

It was also voted to hold a public meeting on Saturday night in Horticultural Hall, at 7.30 p. m., to be addressed by Comrade Daniel De Leon, of New York. Delegates to the Convention, and outside comrades will be admitted free and the center of the hall will be reserved for them. There will be an admission fee of 10 cents charged to all others to meet the expenses. Delegates or the committee sending them to the conference or convention must bear their own expenses, but all delegates and visitors are requested to communicate to the Secretary their intention to be present as soon as possible.

Address all communications for the S. C. C. to L. D. USHER, Secretary, 72 Jaques avenue, Worcester, Sept. 7.

* * *

Dear Comrades of Massachusetts:—It has been impossible to carry out the original intent of our "Outline of Party Policy." The reasons can be summed up in a few words. The class struggle in our ranks, and the preparation for caucuses has engaged the entire time of the committee, which, (when you bear in mind the fact that every member of the committee, including the Secretary—upon whom the work falls—have to earn their living by being employed by the capitalists) you can readily see is very limited, they having to use evenings for the Party work.

The platform is being prepared by competent members of the Party and will be submitted to the convention; but it cannot be submitted to the Sections for amendment or adoption.

The State ticket has been a very difficult thing to prepare; however, the State Central Committee will endeavor to present to the Convention candidates pledged to support the Party's platform and policy as adopted at our Convention of 1896, and carried out by our National Executive Committee, H. Kuhn, Secretary, and Comrades De Leon and Vogt, editors of our party organ.

The State Convention held in Worcester, September 25, is the legal one of the Party and is called for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and adopting a Party platform and transacting such other business as may properly come before it. Section business is not Party business.

The State Committee pays only for the hall in which the convention is held—not delegates' expenses.

The Committee calls yours attention to the necessity of familiarizing yourselves with the election acts of 1898, and especially comrades who are to take part as caucus officers. We call your attention to Sections 168-9 and request you to consider the advisability, of applying for election officers under this act. The State Committee are always in need of money, of course; usually after a campaign the membership is levied upon to pay up the indebtedness, and if the committee is not secured in some way the work will be greatly retarded; therefore we ask you to consider the plan outlined on return sheet. A fitting opening for our campaign will be a ratification meeting. Will you prepare for one on or about September 30th? The State Committee will send out speakers during the campaign same as last year—one half of collections going to them. Our Party organ will also be furnished as last year, and Sections are requested to sell them at any price, the committee having one-half of receipts.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

Section Hudson County will hold the following open air meetings:

Monday, Sept. 18th.

Hutton street and Palisade avenue, Jersey City.

Bergenline avenue and Gardner street, Town of Union.

Tuesday, Sept. 19th.

Fifth and Washington streets, Hoboken.

Johnson and Pacific avenues, Jersey City.

Wednesday, Sept. 20th.

Seaview and Ocean avenues, Jersey City.

Thursday, Sept. 21st.

Bleecker street and Boulevard, Jersey City.

WEEHAWKEN.

Friday, Sept. 22d.

Duncan and West side avenues, Jersey City.

Saturady, Sept. 23d.

Foye Place and Bergen avenue, Jersey City.

Central avenue and Fourth street, Harrison.

Monday, Sept. 25.

Franklin street and Webster avenue, Jersey City.

Main street and Bergeline avenue, Town of Union.

Tuesday, Sept. 26th.

First street and Park avenue, Hoboken.

Wednesday, Sept. 27th.

Newark avenue and Monmouth street, Jersey City.

Seventh Ward, Jersey City.

Thursday, Sept. 28th.

Summit avenue and Poplar street, Jersey City.

Friday, Sept. 29th.

Zabriskie street and Germania avenue, Jersey City.

St. Pauls and Tounelle avenues, Jersey City.

Saturday, Sept. 30th

WEST NEW YORK.

Harrison and Monticello avenue, Jersey City.

E. F. WEGNER,
Organizer.

NEW YORK.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.—Meeting of the General Committee, September 10, H. Kuhn and S. D. Cooper presided. Minutes 1809, at 528 East Eleventh street. Comrades of previous meeting adopted as read. A committee appeared with credentials from the "Independent Labor Party." Moved and carried to give the committee a hearing. Moved and carried to request the representative of the lying Tammany sheet, the "Daily News," who accompanied the committee, to leave the hall. The committee states that it has come to ask the S. L. P. to co-operate with the new party. A motion was made to refuse to co-operate in view of the plain letter of the Party's constitution forbidding alliances with any other political party. Amended to instruct the City Executive Committee to issue a public reply explaining our position. The motion as amended was carried.

The Credentials' Committee reports favorably on delegate John Piomondon, of the 23rd Assembly District, New York. The report was concurred in and the delegate seated.

The debate brought out clearly, and several of the many speakers to the motion emphasized the point that it was not alone the prohibitory clause of the constitution that prevented the co-operation asked for, but that the men behind that "I." L. P. movement could not be trusted by any one who had the interest of the working class at heart; that they were known as pullers-in for the two capitalist parties, and had, on more than one occasion, betrayed the working class.

28 members were admitted.

Charges preferred by the Organizer against J. Nuesske, F. Harth, W. Spuhr and Leo Schmidt for taking part in the bogus meeting of July 10th, were referred to the Grievance Committee.

Wm. L. Brower, General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., sends an invitation to the Section to send a delegate to the annual convention of the S. T. & L. A., which opens on Monday, Sept. 18, at Arlington Hall. Lucien Sanial was elected delegate.

Report of the City Executive Committee.—Organizations will be supplied with banners for $1.00 each.

It recommends the election of five additional members to the Entertainment Committee. Mrs. Brauckman, G. Abelson, Hoffman, Katzman and Kleinberg were elected.

Subdivisions are voting on the delegate to the S. T. & L. A. Convention.

The general vote on the San Francisco resolution has been issued.

James Sauter and Louis P. Weber have accepted the nomination to the N. E. C. in place of H. Stahl. The general vote will be issued at once. Both candidates pledge themselves to maintain the Party's principles and tactics, Benjamin Hanford, who was also nominated, declined.

The 8th A. D., 6th and 19th A. D.'s, New York, the 15th A. D., Brooklyn, and the Italian Branch failed to report their votes on the call for a general vote issued by the N. E. C., in connection with its action relative to Cleveland.

Assembly District Conventions must meet within the limits of the respective A. D.'s. Addresses of chairmen and secretaries of conventions must be sent in to the Organizer. Candidates for Assembly must be able to vote in the county, and candidates for aldermen in the district.

Subscription lists should be turned in as soon as possible. The funds are needed during the campaign. Other lists can be taken out in place of these turned in.

The City Executive Committee was instructed to take steps to have nominations made in unorganized districts.

The Organizer was instructed to provide uniform speakers' platforms to districts.

A committee consisting of Comrades Klein, Deutsch, Heeman, Gillhaus, Lightburn, Fulling and Kelly was appointed to receive the delegates to the S. T. & L. A. convention. They are to meet them on Sunday morning, Sept. 27.

Owing to the entertainment on Saturday, September 23, at Arlington Hall, the next meeting of the General Committee will take place on Saturday, September 30. The proceeds of the entertainment will go to the campaign fund.

H. SIMPSON, Rec. Sec'y.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK DOWN TO AND ENDING SEPT. 23d.

Monday, Sept. 18th, 8 P. M.

4th District, Henry and Grand streets, Manhattan.

12th District, Lewis and Broome streets, Manhattan.

Tuesday, Sept. 19th, 8 P. M.

26th District, Seventy-second street and First avenue, Manhattan.

28th District, Eightieth street and Avenue A, Manhattan.

30th District, Eighty-fifth street and Avenue A, Manhattan.

Wednesday, Sept. 20, 8 P. M.

14th District, Thirteenth street and Avenue A, Manhattan.

18th District, Twentieth street and First avenue, Manhattan.

16th District, Fourth street and Avenue D, Manhattan.

Thursday, Sept. 21st, 8 P. M.

17th District, Fifty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, Manhattan.

19th District, Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue, Manhattan.

34th District, 148th street and Willis avenue, Manhattan.

Friday, Sept. 22d, 8 P. M.

5th District, Throop and Flushing avenues, Brooklyn.

16th District, Stanton and Lewis streets, Manhattan.

23d District, 109th street and Lexington avenue, Manhattan.

Saturady, Sept. 23d, 8 P. M.

6th Ward, Atlantic avenue and Columbia street, Brooklyn.

21st District, Atlantic and Pennsylvania avenues, Brooklyn.

L. ABELSON,
Organizer.

Section New York S. L. P.

NOTICE!

Primaries of the Socialist Labor Party in the Counties of New York and Kings, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Assembly District Convention, will be held as follows:

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Monday Sept. 18th, 8 P. M.

2d Assembly District, at 163 Madison street, Borough of Manhattan.

17th Assembly District, at 804½ Tenth avenue, Borough of Manhattan.

27th Assembly District, at 738 Seventh avenue, Borough of Manhattan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Monday, Sept. 18th, 8 P. M.

14th Assembly District, at 109 North Ninth street, Brooklyn.

By Order of the City Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of the City of New York.

L. ABELSON,
Organizer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE COMMITTEE

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 9, 1899.

To the Comrades of Pennsylvania.

To the Comrades of Pennsylvania.—As we warned you in our former circular, the traitorous faction of Section Philadelphia, who were recently expelled from the S. L. P., have, through fraudulent procedure, filed nomination papers for a bogus State S. L. P. ticket, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg. While every move of this procedure is illegal, it will entail on the State Committee a burdensome additional expense in getting the bogus nomination papers thrown out by the Court, and our own papers representing the candidates nominated at the regular convention, held at Altoona May 27, 1899, properly filed. It is therefore with regret that we once more appeal to all comrades who have done so nobly in the past three months, to rally again around the flag and raise sufficient funds to cover the court expenses, which in all probability approximate $100.00.

From recent events that have developed in connection with the S. L. P. movement, it must be clearly plain to all honest thinking comrades that a foul and deep-rooted conspiracy has been concocted to throttle and disrupt the political movement of the working class.

The high-handed outrage perpetrated by the malodorous Kangaroo faction of Section Philadelphia, headed by Barnes, Long and Parker, in trying to forestall the action of the S. L. P. State Convention, held at Altoona last May. An instance in point, as Section Pittsburg being duly and regularly chosen by the Party organization of Pennsylvania as the seat for the State Committee and still recognized as such by the Party. It must be evident that the motives of Barnes, Long and Parker in filing fake nomination papers, is to harass and hamper the regular State Committee in its work, involving it in financial embarassment, trying to cripple it in the work of organization, by calling the organizer off the work, etc., etc. This contemptible and cut-throat action of the Philadelphia traitors is pointedly characteristic of the actions of all traitors to the S. L. P. throughout the country.

We most respectfully request all Sections and comrades to consider the proposition herein contained, and not to fail to act promptly.

By order of the State Committee.

VAL. REUNNEL,
Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

The Wisconsin State Committee has established a fund to be used in carrying on the Socialist agitation throughout the State. All contributions to this fund should be sent to the State Secretary, Frank R. Wilke, 1084 Tenth street, Milwaukee, Wis. All receipts will be published in the Party organ.

Previously acknowledged	$24.80
F. N. W., Milwaukee	2.00
E. M. Rubringer, Milwaukee	.25
Total	$27.05

FRANK R. WILKE,
State Secretary.

DONATIONS TO THE PEOPLE.

Previously acknowledged	$1,264.81
List No. 6, Section Phoenix, Ariz.:	
G. A. Leach	10.00
R. J. Welch	.50
J. D. Ford	.50
Mrs. D. W. Harner	.50
D. W. Harner	.50
C. L. Stairs	.25
P. Kretlow, Chicago, Ill	1.00
Edward Wenzel, City	.50
G. B. Anton, Philadelphia, Pa	1.00
P. Ryan, Adams, Mass	.50
W. Goodhue, Newburyport, Mass	.25
L. A. 190 S. T. & L. A. Machinists, Pittsburg, Pa. per J. F. Conley	3.00
Section Birmingham, Ala	2.00
F. Loehr, City	.50
G. J. Reinnert, Braddock, Pa	.65
B. H., Philadelphia, Pa	2.00
List No. 172, Section Detroit, Mich:	
A. Sonnet	.25
R. B. Meyer	1.00
Geo. Hasseler	1.00
E. Smith	.50
Gustav Tuelhelski	.50
H. Richter	.50
W. Lueck	.50
H. Ulbricht, Jr.	.50
Anthony Fabinski	.15
Chas. Sahm, Lynn, Mass	1.00
Comrades of Section Jacksonville, Ill.	1.00
Geo. Blickensdorfer	.50
Frank Erben	.50
Joe. Gable	.25
W. F. Steer	.10
Max Weber	.50
John Banders	.25
Samuel Gruenfeld	.25
Fritz Feidner	.25
I. Kronman	.25
Joe Konrad	1.00
Total	$1,299.21

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$197.11
Jacob Grieb, Plainfield, N. J.	5.00
Samuel Borton, Valley, O., per B. F. Keinard	1.00
C. J. Smith, Salineville, O., per B. F. Keinard	.50
Ohio State Committee, per B. F. Keinard	50.00
Section Lawrence, Mass, per B. F. Keinard	2.00
Adolf Blome, West Hoboken, N. J.	2.00
Total	$257.61

HENRY KUHN,
Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETING.

There will be a Special General Meeting in TEXTILE HALL, OLNEYVILLE, R. I., on

Friday Evening, Sept. 29, at 8 o'clock.

The following business will be transacted: General vote on San Francisco resolution, providing for Caucuses and Ward Officers, and other party business

B. W. ROXBURGH, Sec'y of Gen. Com.

The Problem Solved!

(Continued from Page 1.)

luth Street Railway Company—is also only a memory, and the rank and file which fought so bravely and honestly defending what they believed to be "true unionism," are but recruits to the army of workers victimized by the Labor Fakir, and swindled by "pure and simple" unionism. So don't mistake them, although they look alike. "Look for the label."

Both these things agree with Labor Fakir Alfred McCallum, ex-Rep., ex-Pop.,—but now "Factory Inspector," under Silver-Reform Governor "Honest John" Lind, which position he secured after sniffing around the representatives of Labor's robbers at St. Paul, that "politics must be kept out of the Union;" "It would bust up the Union."

All agree that the Socialists mean business when they say the S. T. & L. A. is a social necessity; that they can't be bluffed a little bit. So "look out for those—Socialists, they want to break the Unions." "Labor and Capital (read robbed and robber) are brothers, and must go hand in hand," they tell us, but fail to see that the trades unionists of Duluth are waking up to this fact—that if they ARE "brothers," why have a Union, pay high dues, etc., to fight "Mother Capital"?!! Why pay dues to support a gang of fakirs, who are hungry to serve the capitalist class?! Well, anyway, "Labor has been recognized," so again Hurroo! Now, you wicked Socialists, who are never satisfied, will you be good?

LOUIS DWORSCHAK.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1 Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer.
2.—Recording and Corresponding Secretary.
3.—Financial Secretary.
4.—Treasurer.
5.—Literary Agent.
6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1.—Reading of minutes.
2.—New members.
3.—Correspondence.
4.—Financial Report.
5.—Report of Organizer.
6.—Report of Committees.
7.—Unfinished Business.
8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5.—A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of ten cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary,

HENRY KUHN,
61 Beekman street, New York City.

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